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SIXTEEN PAGES

THE Democratic panic of 1893 is the
 people's panic; it is not poverty, but dis-
 trust of Democratic politics.

The people of Indianapolis are not yet
 taxed for sunlight, but they are paying a
 large price for an ordinary quality of
 moonlight for street-lighting purposes.

If the people could the encumbrance
 will be a great success, as the country
 may rest assured that Indianapolis is
 preparing to receive and care for all
 who will come.

A BANK should never, in any way, be
 a "brother-in-law" to any other busi-
 ness house, enterprise or institution,
 and no man should connect himself
 with a bank to "boom" some other in-
 stitution of his.

The country is not suffering from a
 lack of currency, but from a lack of con-
 fidence, and this lack of confidence is
 mainly due to the threatening attitude
 of the Democratic party towards the
 business interests of the country.

Thus far no tax has been imposed
 upon the air in Indianapolis and vicinity,
 but the ingenuity of the tax imposer
 and the rapacity of the tax eater, which
 seem to hunt the people in pairs, will
 make a levy upon the sustainer of vital
 breath.

The fact that clearing-house transac-
 tions last week were only 14.4 per cent,
 less in the United States, outside of New
 York city, than during the correspond-
 ing period of last year, shows that the
 tide of traffic has not ceased, as might
 be inferred from the complaints one
 hears.

ONE cause of the present low price of
 wheat is that holders have been com-
 pelled to sell because they could no
 longer hold it for better prices, as money
 could not be obtained for that purpose.
 When the surplus of last year is worked
 off better prices may be reasonably ex-
 pected.

THE best thing for young militiamen
 who behave so badly in camp as to be
 sent to the guard house is to strip off
 their uniforms and drum them out of
 camp. The first lesson which should be
 taught the recruit in the organized
 militia is that, in his uniform, he repre-
 sents the State of Indiana, and that in-
 ebriety and rowdiness constitute a breach
 of that good faith of the State to which
 each was pledged when he was mustered
 and sworn in.

REPRESENTATIVE BYNUM's selection
 of his own son for naval cadet may
 cause some carping criticism among his
 constituents who would have liked to
 see the honor open to a competitive ex-
 amination so that other young men in
 the Seventh district could have had a
 chance, but it is in harmony with the
 nepotism which has put the sons and
 daughters of Senators and Representa-
 tives into committee clerkships for
 which they are not fit. Mr. Bynum is
 making hay during his sunshine.

THE dishonorable clerks in the Pen-
 sion Bureau who took service as special
 examiners with the understanding that
 they would carry out the Hoke Smith
 policy of cutting down the pension roll
 are making themselves and the bureau
 odious by their blunders. Cases are re-
 ported every day where men disabled
 by grievous wounds and poverty-strick-
 en have been suspended upon the judg-
 ment of examiners who hold their places
 because of their willing obedience to
 the Union soldier-hating element which
 controls the Pension Bureau.

THE city garbage ordinance, in its ap-
 plication for one week, has shown that
 it imposes a greater burden upon house-
 holders than the regular assessment of
 taxes. Upon a family of five or six per-
 sons it means a tax of from 30 to 60 cents
 a week, or from \$15 to \$30 a year. For
 many families it calls for as large an
 expenditure as does the common article
 of ice, and hundreds will be compelled
 to pay \$20 a month for a service which
 heretofore garbage collectors were glad
 to perform as well as the present par-
 ties for a nominal sum. If the city was
 going to take charge of the collection
 of garbage, it should have been done at
 the city's expense, as elsewhere.

THE fact that Corbett and Mitchell
 have agreed to fight at Roby is causing
 considerable comment in Chicago and
 elsewhere not flattering to the officials
 of this State. The Chicago Record
 quotes the Attorney-general as decid-
 ing that the law authorizing the exist-
 ence of the Columbian Athletic Club
 countenances prize fighting in the
 clubhouse. As Corbett is a citizen of

Illinois at the present time, the Record
 quotes the laws of that State showing
 that a previous appointment to engage
 in a prize fight outside the State is a
 felony punishable by imprisonment in the
 penitentiary not exceeding five years
 or a fine not exceeding \$1,000. Just
 now it looks as if Indiana will be dis-
 graced by the McHugh law and lack
 of resolution on the part of the State
 officers, who should stop the Corbett-
 Mitchell affair even if it were necessary
 to convene the Legislature to repeal it.

WORLD'S FAIR AFTERMATH.

"The curse is come upon me," cried the Lady
 of Shalott.

Perhaps the people who are threatened
 with a visitation of world's fair lecturers
 are not quite ready to echo this cry, but
 some of them who have had sad experi-
 ence may be excused for wishing that
 the evil day had been postponed. Such
 lectures, of course, are intended for the
 benefit of people who, for one
 reason and another, are unable to
 go to the fair. The people who
 have been there want to tell them all
 about it. It was the same way after the
 Centennial exhibition in 1876. Large
 as the attendance was at that fair, a con-
 siderable part of the population of the
 United States was compelled, through
 economical and other considerations, to
 remain at home. Nearly everybody
 would have preferred to go, no doubt,
 but there is reason to believe that a ma-
 jority of those who could not enjoy the
 privilege would have borne their disap-
 pointment with greater equanimity if
 they could have protected themselves
 later from the people who did go.

For the people who went never ceased
 to talk about it. They began as soon
 as they got home and spared no man,
 woman or child within the circle of
 their acquaintance. Some of them
 lectured at so much per head, usually
 under the guise of charity, the proceeds
 going to some worthy object; their real
 purpose was to get a chance to tell
 "what they saw at the Centennial." The
 unwary, who were at first inveigled into
 listening to their lectures, learned dis-
 cretion in time, but they could not
 escape their friends and neighbors, who
 talked without money and without
 price, who waylaid them at every cor-
 ner, who never met them but they began
 instantly to discourse of the Centennial.
 It may be argued that this was pure
 benevolence on the part of the talkers,
 and that they were animated solely by
 the unselfish desire to share their newly-
 acquired knowledge with their less
 highly privileged fellow beings; it may
 be admitted that the information im-
 parted was of educational value;
 nevertheless, so singularly constituted
 is human nature that comparatively
 few persons enjoy being the objects of
 charity, even in an intellectual way, and
 even those few persons may object to
 having facts thrust upon them at all
 times and seasons. For the Centennial
 fiends did not stop their flow of reminis-
 cences with the Centennial year. Hav-
 ing fallen into the way of relating what
 happened or what was seen "when I
 was at the Centennial," a habit was
 formed which could not be easily
 dropped, and in too many cases, alas!
 was not dropped until the Columbian
 exposition loomed large in the horizon
 and turned the current of the Centen-
 nial visitor's thoughts.

Warned by bitter experience, the un-
 fortunates who have suffered all these
 years from the ceaseless iteration of
 Centennial lore know that their only
 safety in coming years is to attend the
 Columbian fair, and they will spare no
 effort to bring this end about. They
 might survive a failure to look on the
 sights at Jackson Park, but they could
 not endure another flood of facts and
 recollections. Education is all very
 well in its way, but education admin-
 istered by force and at second hand has
 its drawbacks. The only hope of
 escape from the man or woman who has
 been to the fair and insists upon telling
 about it for twenty years to come is to
 go to the fair yourself.

ILLOGICAL OBJECTIONS TO THE PARLIA-
MENT OF RELIGIONS.

It is a cause of surprise that there
 should be a growing opposition on the
 part of conservative Christian teachers
 to the proposed parliament of religions
 in connection with the world's fair.
 One would think that such a parliament
 would be seized upon as a great occa-
 sion for the teachers of Christianity to
 prove its superiority to other religions.
 For years they have been raising money
 and sending missionaries to the coun-
 tries of other religions to convert them
 to Christianity, and now, when they
 have an opportunity to confound or
 convert the teachers of those religions,
 they refuse. The Archbishop of Can-
 terbury objects because such a parlia-
 ment would give non-Christian religions
 too great a recognition; and yet the
 founder of Christianity disputed with
 the Pharisees in the temple, showing
 with effect the superiority of his belief
 to the creeds held by the rabbis. A
 Methodist editor objects because the
 attitude of the religion of Christ is one
 of eternal and uncompromising war
 toward all other religions, and conse-
 quently concludes that such a meeting
 on common ground with the representa-
 tives of other religions is impossible to
 a loyal Christian. There is an assump-
 tion that there is no religious truth
 outside of the Christian church. With
 these believers in dogma, the same ob-
 jection which they make to the parlia-
 ment of religions denies the Christianity
 of all churches which do not hold their
 peculiar creed. Years ago, Christian
 teachers, both Roman Catholic and
 Protestant, had so little faith in the
 vital power of their religion that they
 deemed it necessary to protect the true
 faith by hunting heretics to death, but
 now the most of them have learned that
 a church cannot be built up by
 the power of persecution, or so-called
 heresy destroyed by its
 fires. But at this period in the devel-
 opment of Christianity, when its power
 and influence were never so generally
 recognized, it seems absurd that any
 Christian teacher can hold the opinion
 that Christianity can in any way be
 belittled or treated unworthily by be-
 ing brought into comparison with other
 religions in "an arena where all present

their views. The wonder is that the
 Christian teachers who refuse to take
 part in the parliament do not see that
 such a refusal will be heralded by the
 opponents of Christianity as a confes-
 sion on their part that they are afraid
 to meet the "heathen" religions in the
 arena of discussion. It is therefore
 hoped by those who can see good in
 other religions, but who believe in the
 superiority of the Christian faith, that
 enough able teachers of Christianity
 will take part in the parliament to prove
 beyond doubt that they have the fullest
 faith in Christianity and are eager to
 avail themselves of every opportunity
 to demonstrate its infinite superiority
 over every other religion.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The engineers who were detailed by
 the government two years ago to make
 experimental surveys through Mexico,
 Central and South America, with a view
 to the possible building of an intercon-
 tinental railway, have returned home.
 Their report is encouraging so far as
 the mechanical difficulties to be over-
 come are concerned. It is entirely
 feasible to build a road which would
 make it possible to enter a car at
 New York and be conveyed by it through
 the United States, Mexico, Central
 America, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru,
 and from there either by way of Bolivia
 or the Argentine Republic to the
 Atlantic seaboard or by northern Chili
 to Valparaiso. Along this route
 some difficult but by no means impos-
 sible engineering work would be required.
 The official report, of course, calls only
 for the opinion as to topographical
 features and possibilities, but privately,
 the engineers express their doubts as to
 the financial wisdom of building such a
 road. They believe that in the present
 state of development of the countries it
 would be impossible to secure enough
 traffic on many parts of the route to pay
 operating expenses. The railway sys-
 tems of South American countries are
 very incomplete, though they are slowly
 building up, and Central America has,
 practically, none. Extensive territories
 through which such a longitudinal road
 must run are too barren to support
 more than a scattering population, and
 have so few natural resources that a
 railway through them must always be
 operated at a loss. The expenses of
 constructing such a road would have to
 be borne by the United States, Chili,
 Bolivia and the Argentine, and it might
 be self-sustaining in these three last-
 named countries, as it would be in this.
 The probable losses in the other regions
 would, however, offset any possible
 profits in the richest states. This opin-
 ion of the engineers is practically the
 same that was expressed by Jay Gould
 when the scheme was first discussed.
 He had no doubt that engineers might
 construct a railroad almost anywhere on
 the earth's surface, but he did not see
 how an intercontinental railway could
 be made to pay the interest on the
 cost of construction, to say
 nothing of dividends to the stock-
 holders. Mr. Blaine held a different
 view, and it was he who advocated the
 engineering survey in order that com-
 mercial and other possibilities might be
 considered intelligently. Now that the
 survey has been made the matter will
 doubtless come up for public discussion
 again, but it will probably be long be-
 fore any steps are taken towards carry-
 ing out the scheme. Undoubtedly a
 road connecting North and South Amer-
 ica will sometime be built, but probably
 not until the industrial and political
 conditions of the southern and inter-
 vening countries have so changed that
 civilization and not semi-barbarism is
 the rule. That time, according to pre-
 sent indications, is a considerable dis-
 tance in the future.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

About the time of the Lizzie Borden
 trial a Boston paper made a canvass
 among Massachusetts women as to the
 justice of trying women charged with
 crime before juries composed of men.
 The point was made that this was a
 practical denial of a woman's right to
 be tried by a jury of her peers. Some
 of the Massachusetts women have caught
 at the idea. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz,
 a writer of some note, favors the rep-
 resentation of women on the jury when
 a woman is to be tried, and Mrs. Ednah
 D. Cheney, also known in literary cir-
 cles, says:

No woman is tried for a criminal offense
 by "her peers" if men alone sit upon a jury,
 and in all cases of divorce or inheritance,
 and many others, the jury may well be
 composed of persons of her own sex, and
 relation to their own interests if they rep-
 resent only one-half of the community.
 Nor does the exclusion of women from the
 jury always work for the injury of women
 alone. It sometimes defeats the purposes
 of justice by the sympathy excited for one,
 however guilty, who has not a fair chance
 to defend herself, and even in a civil suit
 the feeling is so strong that a woman is
 generally the party wronged that a jury
 of men often decide rather by their chivalrous
 feeling than by the evidence.

There is something of assumption in
 this. We doubt if there is a case on
 record of a jury of men being unduly
 influenced against a woman on account
 of her sex. It is a common opinion that
 women are apt to judge their own sex
 more harshly than men do. In divorce
 cases, especially, we think most law-
 yers would say that men's sympathies
 are generally with the woman.

In saying that "no woman is tried by
 a jury of her peers if men alone sit on
 the jury," Mrs. Cheney seems to rest
 under a misconception as to the mean-
 ing of the word "peers." Its legal sense
 is "an equal." Under our system a
 juror must be a citizen, voter and free-
 holder, and it can hardly be claimed
 that a man who fills these requirements
 is not in a legal sense the peer of a
 woman. Of course, the term "peer"
 does not refer to mental endowments or
 moral qualities.

There is no reason for placing women
 on juries in cases where women are to
 be tried that does not apply with equal
 force to cases where men are to be tried.
 If they are to be admitted to partial jury
 service they should be admitted to all
 and placed on an equality with men. In
 their natural capacity and equipment
 for jury service women are like men.
 Some would make good jurors while
 others would not. Many women are as
 capable of weighing evidence and reach-
 ing just conclusions as is any man, and

many men are as apt to be swayed by
 prejudice or sympathy as is any woman.

THE RECKLESS WASTE OF NATURAL GAS.

The wasteful disposition of the Ameri-
 can people, as illustrated by the wanton
 destruction of forests, and of fish and
 game, finds another exemplification in
 the treatment of natural gas. One
 would suppose that the first impulse of
 a people on discovering so valuable a
 gift of nature would be to inquire how
 it could be conserved and economized so
 as to make it last as long as possible.
 As nothing is more certain than that the
 supply of gas, however abundant, is
 limited and is not being replaced by
 current processes of nature, it stands to
 reason that every cubic foot that is
 wasted hastens by just so much the
 time when the supply will be ex-
 hausted. And yet the waste has been,
 and still is, enormous. State
 Geologist Gorby, in an article in
 the Engineering Magazine, estimates
 that for a period of nearly one year
 after natural gas was discovered in this
 State there was a daily waste of more
 than 100,000 cubic feet. This repre-
 sented a value of \$10,000 per day. Es-
 timating 30,000 cubic feet of gas as equal
 to a ton of coal, it is safe to say that
 the cash value of natural gas wasted in
 this State since its discovery is more
 than \$20,000,000. And this waste is still
 going on at an estimated rate of 25,000-
 30,000 cubic feet, or more than \$2,500 per
 day. In spite of the law prohibiting
 the burning of flambeaux hundreds of
 them have been allowed to burn day
 and night, without interruption, for
 years past. They are disgraceful ob-
 ject lessons in wastefulness. Hundreds
 of wells not commercially profit-
 able, yet producing considerable
 gas, are left wide open, with gas
 escaping day and night. If the
 people of Indiana should burn five
 thousand bushels of wheat at the pre-
 sent price every day, including Sunday,
 the destruction of property would not
 exceed that caused by the daily waste
 of natural gas now going on. At the
 rate the gas is now being wasted it
 amounts to fully \$1,000,000 a year. It
 is doubtful if the history of the world
 affords a parallel to this reckless and
 wanton waste of a valuable product of
 nature. It is a phase of barbarism, and
 would not be tolerated for a moment in
 any other civilized country in the world.

The discussion as to which way the
 statue on top of the soldiers' monument
 should front is reopened by Mr. Brew-
 ster, the author and designer of the
 statue. Relative to the decision of the
 commissioners that the statue should
 face west, Mr. Brewster says:

I am not only disappointed, but chag-
 rined at the action, and shall en-
 deavor to have the decision changed. I ex-
 pected the figure to face south, and had
 this in view when I designed it. It will
 spoil the symmetry of the entire monument
 to place it either to the east or west. I
 would like to have the right to de-
 cide the action of the commissioners and ask them
 to reconsider the matter. I am satisfied
 that the majority of the commissioners
 would rather face the figure south, and
 would vote accordingly if the matter
 should be reconsidered. They were in-
 fluenced by a single member of the board
 to vote without thinking what they
 were doing, and I believe they would
 gladly undo their mistake. Furthermore,
 I doubt if the board had the right to de-
 cide that the figure should face west after
 giving me the contract to make it and giv-
 ing me to understand that it was to face
 south. I have designed the figure with
 the understanding that it was to face
 south and have staked my reputation as
 an artist upon its success, and it strikes
 me that it is my right to say which way it
 should face.

This confirms all the Journal has said
 in favor of the figure facing south, and
 shows besides that it was the distinct
 purpose of the artist that it should do
 so. The proposition to have it face
 west is an unauthorized departure
 from the artist's plan, and, if carried
 out, will result in a sad marring of the
 harmony of the work. Now is the time
 for the public to act to prevent the
 consummation of this terrible mistake.
 The figure is to be put in place in a very
 short time, and once placed can never
 be changed. The commissioners ought
 to be made to understand that they are
 not the owners of the monument and
 have no right to make it the represen-
 tative of their personal wishes or whims.

THE member of the School Board who
 made himself the champion of the sys-
 tem of the official pocketing of the in-
 terest on public funds, in assuming that
 it is impossible for the people to receive
 the benefits of the interest on public
 funds, seems to be the victim of de-
 fective information. In many of the
 well-regulated cities of the country,
 where money is more plentiful than here,
 arrangements exist by which the inter-
 est on deposits goes into the public treas-
 ury. In many States the current funds
 are deposited in banks which give an-
 nual security and pay a low rate of inter-
 est. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin
 has just rendered a decision by which
 the State Treasurers for years are com-
 pelled to turn into the State treasury the
 interest collected on State money. Even
 the last Illinois Legislature enacted a
 law to that effect. In a number of
 States it is provided by law that the
 Treasurer shall deposit his funds in cer-
 tain banks that will contract to pay in-
 terest on the average deposit, the banks
 giving bonds to the Treasurer or the
 State. It is entirely feasible for the
 School Board to advertise to deposit its
 money with any bank that will offer the
 highest rate of interest and give secur-
 ity as good as that of its treasurer.
 Mr. Vonnegut is right, and a large ma-
 jority of the taxpayers fully sustain him;
 and neither flippancy, ridicule nor snub-
 bing will change their opinion.

FOR a borrowed expression, "fin de
 siecle" is being inexcusably overworked.
 Much repetition of any phrase is open to
 objection, but when the words are not of
 the speaker's or writer's own language,
 the constant use of them is even more to
 be criticized. It happens in rare cases that
 a foreign phrase expresses certain shades
 of meaning with more accuracy and brevity
 than the native tongue can do, and
 there is then a good excuse for its use; but
 "fin de siecle" is not one of these. It
 means "end of the century," and is in no
 way superior to that term for conversa-
 tional or literary use among English
 speaking people. It is not shorter,
 neither is it more euphonious, but rather
 the less so, since not one in twenty of those
 who utter the phrase pronounces it properly.
 Being near the close of the nineteenth

century the thought which the words ex-
 press naturally suggests itself with fre-
 quency. If you speak the English lan-
 guage it is the English phrase that comes
 to mind and not the French; therefore it is
 better to say "end of the century" than
 "fin de siecle." No erudition is shown by
 the use of foreign terms, but merely an
 affectation. Anybody can pick up such
 catch phrases, and for the most part the
 people who use them with greatest fre-
 quency are the ones who know least about
 the language to which they belong.
 It sounds equally as learned to say "end of
 the century" fashion or "end of the cen-
 tury" girl, or man, or what not, as to apply
 "fin de siecle" to these personages and
 things. One of the Journal's exchanges,
 which talks about the "fin de siecle hired
 man," would be much better understood by
 the class of readers to which it caters
 if it omitted the qualifying phrase
 entirely. In fact, the words, in whatever
 tongue, might be omitted with much ben-
 efit in most instances where they are em-
 ployed. The end of the century being at
 hand, the term applies indiscriminately,
 and may as well be regarded as under-
 stood.

THE street-railroad company would con-
 fer a great favor on the public if it
 would adopt some method of designating
 the cars of different routes so that they
 could be distinguished from the front at reason-
 able distance. Not a day passes that mis-
 takes are not made by persons stopping
 and often boarding cars whose destination
 they mistake, and are obliged to stop the
 car and get off, sometimes after paying
 fare. This involves loss of time to individ-
 uals and to the company, and time is
 money. The trouble is not obviated at all
 by the route signs painted on the sides of
 the car, as they cannot be seen from the
 front, and the only signs now placed in
 front cannot be distinguished until the car
 is close at hand. There ought to be a con-
 spicuous sign at the front end on the top of
 each car. These signs should be of differ-
 ent colors or combinations
 of colors for different routes, and lettered
 so they could be read distinctly at least
 half a square distant. Each color or com-
 bination of colors should represent a dif-
 ferent route, which the lettering would
 further designate. At present all the signs
 are black and white, and there is nothing
 but the lettering to indicate the route. If
 the color method were adopted the public
 would soon come to understand it, and
 passengers would be saved the constant
 annoyance of stopping cars they do not
 want, while the company, also, would save
 time and money.

BUGBLES IN THE AIR.

The Faked Thermometer.
 Summer Landlord—Well, how does the ther-
 mometer stand this morning?
 The Guest—It does not stand. It lies, by
 about fifteen degrees.

A Late Realization.
 Yabley—This hot weather is almost too much
 for me.

Mudge—I guess it has been pretty hot, but this
 is the first time I have fully realized it was sum-
 mer. I just made the last payment on my
 winterovercoat yesterday.

The Wolf at the Door.
 Young Mr. Pitts—It looks as if we could not
 keep the wolf from the door any longer.

Young Mr. Pitts—Why, what notion have you
 got hold of now?
 Young Mrs. Pitts—Well, he was here twice to-
 day. I mean the man with the ice bill.

A Story of the War.
 "I suppose I never told you I was in the war!"
 began the man with the ginger beard.

The grocer looked, by general, that that was one
 of the few things the man with the ginger beard
 hadn't told him yet.

"Well, I was. Our battery was one of the
 first that ever used the percussion shells—they
 shells that has a cap in the end of 'em, and don't
 bust till they strike. You've heard of the battle
 of Baker's Ford, I suppose?"

The grocer had to admit that he had not.
 "Well, I will tell you about it. It was there
 that we had the funny experience with them per-
 cussion shells. You see, we had just got the
 range of the place, and was a-droppin' a few
 shells just to let the Johnny rebs know what a
 new snap was bein' sprung on 'em, when up
 come one of the durnedest fogs you ever see.

Couldn't see four feet ahead of your nose. But,
 as we had the range, we kept pluggin' away, but
 soon we didn't appear to be doing one of them
 shells bust any more, but as that was none of
 our business, we just kep' a firin' till the whole
 seven hundred shells was fired. Then we stop-
 ped and waited for mornin'. With the risin' of
 the sun, the fog naterly lifted—all of a sudden.
 There then began the darndest racket in that
 there rebel camp that ever greeted the ears of
 man. It sounded like as if somebody had let off
 four hundred crackers, only it was louder than any
 ever sold in your life. An' what do you suppose
 it was! Them there shells hadn't hit in the town
 at all when we was firin' them the night before,
 they had just all lodged up on top of the fog; and
 when the sun struck it, they commenced droppin'
 down among the Johnnies, and gold' off.
 Maybe you'll think I'm a liar—"

"Och, no."
 "Maybe you'll think I'm a liar; but the only
 thing that come out of that awful place alive
 was a army mule, an' his hide was so full of
 scrap iron that he wasn't no use; the sharp points
 of the iron just naterly cuttin' to pieces any hard-
 ness we could put on him. It was such a awful
 massacre that there never was no report of it
 made for fear of losin' the sympathy of the civ-
 ilized world."

It came into the grocer's mind to ask the man
 with the ginger beard why he had never
 applied for a pension on the grounds of total
 disability of the veracity, but he thought better
 of it, and eased his mind by decapitating a cock-
 roach with the cheese knife.

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

A NEW YORK chemist, accompanied by
 two friends, has started on a foot journey
 to California. They expect to be 170 days